The Pyongyang Times

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BOMBING OF HANOI— VICIOUS CHALLENGE

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on December 6 denouncing the U.S. imperialists' escalation of war in Vietnam by bombing even the populated sectors in and around Hanoi.

Follows the full text of the statement:

The U.S. imperialists have brought the aggressive war in Vietnam to a more reckless, grave stage by extending the range of the bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to the populated areas in and outside Hanoi City.

On December 2, the U.S. airplanes bestially bombed and strafed two populated areas inside Hanoi and a populated area in the southern suburb of the city, killing or wounding many citizens and destroying houses, economic establishments, schools and temples.

On the same day, U.S. planes bombed and strafed the capital of Ninh Binh Province and populated areas in Ha Bac, Bac Thai, Lang Son, Vinh Phuc, Tuyen Quang and other Provinces.

This is a new extremely grave step of U.S. imperialism for the further escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam, a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty, territory and security of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and a flagrant violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam and international law. At the same time, it is a vicious challenge to the Vietnamese people and to the whole of the socialist camp and a criminal act of jeopardizing world peace.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people denounce with surging indignation the monstrous atrocities of U.S. imperialism and fully support the December 3 statement of the D.R.V. Foreign Ministry reaffirming the firm determination and just stand of the Vietnamese people.

The bombing of the peaceable populated areas in and outside Hanoi by U.S. airplanes fully exposed the aggressive and bestial nature of U.S. imperialism and once again revealed the deceptive nature of its much advertised "peace negotiations."

The U.S. imperialists have been resorting tenaciously to the "war escalation" manoeuvres since the Manila meeting in a attempt to recover from their repeated defeats in the Vietnam war.

They are further intensifying the criminal "scorched-earth operation" in South Vietnam, hurling an increasing number of their aggressive troops and armed forces of their satellites and puppets, and are even scheming to launch a ground war against the D.R.V. while stepping up armed attacks upon her from the sea and air.

The U.S. imperialists who are trying hard to spread the flames of aggression to other areas of Asia are now ceaselessly committing military provocations and armed attacks also along the Military Demarcation Line of our country against the northern part of the country.

Today the U.S. imperialist aggressors are attempting to cover up their criminal acts in Vietnam

(Continued on Page 2)

Dec. 16 — 22:

"Support-South Vietnam Week" Set

The Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Crimes in Vietnam, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union designated the period from December 16 to 22 as "Week for supporting the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the South Vietnamese people to mark the 6th anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

During the week, mass rallies will be held and mass movements will be unfolded in Pyongyang, in provincial capitals, at army units, factories, farms and schools to strengthen the militant solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people in their brave struggle against the U.S. aggressors, the common enemy.

Korean athletes have returned from the First Asian GANEFO held in Pnom Penh.

Taking part in the games, Korean sportsmen made their utmost efforts for the further promotion of the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the new emerging forces in Asia who, upholding the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, are fighting shoulder to shoulder, for the further development of sports in the countries of the new emerging forces, for the consolidation and development of GANEFO and for the victory of its ideal.

Photo shows Korean wrestlers who won gold medals at the First Asian GANEFO.

KCNA—20 Years Old

The Korean Central News Agency marked the 20th anniversary of its founding on December 5. The Korean Central News Agency started functioning on December 5, 1946 in accordance with a decision of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee. It was then called the North Korean News Agency. The present name was adopted with the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1948.

It has made a steady expansion and development over the past 20 years.

At present it transmits news in English, French and Russian to the world.

On December 5 a meeting was held in Pyongyang in honour of the anniversary. The meeting was followed by a ceremony for awarding orders and medals of the state to the workers of the KCNA.

GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on December 11 a message of greetings to **Jomo Kenyatta**, President of the Republic of Kenya, on the occasion of the anniversary of independence and proclamation of the Republic.

Withdrawal of unreasonable steps demanded

D.P.R.K. Volleyball Association Sent Letter to Japanese Counterpart

The Volleyball Association of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on December 6 a letter to the Japan Volleyball Association. Our Volleyball Association in its letter strongly demanded the Japan Volleyball Association withdraw at once the unjust measures it had taken against the D.P.R.K. under the manipulation of a definite political force in sponsoring the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships.

In its letter the Volleyball Association of the D.P.R.K. said that it was unjust for the Japan Volleyball Association to notify that our volleyball team would carry the name of "North Korea" instead of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships.

And, the letter says, the Volleyball Association of the D.P.R.K. cannot concur with such a preposterous act of the Japan Volleyball Association. This cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt of the Japan Volleyball Association to draw politics into sports at the forthcoming Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships. No less impermissible, we consider, the letter notes, is your high-handed decision to ban at the coming championships the hoisting of the national flag and playing of the national anthem for the winning team.

The letter then points out that the intention of the Japan Volleyball Association to restrict the number of the personnel of the participating teams is also unreasonable.

And it expresses resolute opposition to all the absurd measures taken by the Japan Volleyball Association in connection with the participation of our team in the World Championships and strongly demands their immediate withdrawal.

If the Japan Volleyball Association persists in its unwarranted stand despite our demand, it will have to bear responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom, our Volleyball Association said in its letter.

STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

by letting the South Korean puppet troops taken to South Vietnam abuse the U.N. flag.

Whatever barbarous war escalation scheme the U.S. imperialists may resort to, they will never be able to subdue the Vietnamese people and with no crafty ruse can they veil their true colors as the aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists, who are engaged in criminal aggression in Vietnam, are receiving deserving punishment and are repeatedly sustaining disgraceful setbacks from the heroic resistance of the entire people of North and South Vietnam.

The peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the whole world cannot look on with folded arms at the reckless moves of the U.S. imperialists to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam, openly bombing Hanoi, the capital of a socialist country.

All the socialist countries and the entire revolutionary forces of the world must pool their strength and fight against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, expand stage by stage the movement for aiding the Vietnamese people in a more active and all-out way and chop off the U.S. imperialists' talons of aggression in Vietnam and all other parts of the world.

In the future, too, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will continue to fight resolutely shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and render every form of necessary aid to the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their acts of aggression in Vietnam and bombing of North Vietnam, pull out of South Vietnam without delay, taking all their aggressor forces, troops of their satellites and puppets as well as all their lethal weapons, and respect the national rights of the Vietnamese people scrupulously.

If the U.S. imperialists expand their war of aggression in Vietnam and continue their barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in defiance of the unanimous opposition and repeated warnings of the Vietnamese people and the peace-loving people of the world, they will land themselves farther in an inextricable impasse and result in hastening their final defeat.

The heroic Vietnamese people who are fighting for freedom, liberation and national reunification are sure to emerge victorious and the U.S. imperialists are doomed to sure ruin.

AT THE U.N.

Korean Question: Mistake Must Not Be Repeated

According to news reports from New York, on the eve of the debate on the Korean question at the United Nations, representatives of many U.N. member nations are exposing and resolutely condemning the United States and its followers for their acts of obstructing Korea's unification.

Speaking at the December 1 session of the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, representatives of the U.S.S.R., Tanzania, Cambodia, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, Guinea, and Mauritania stressed that the question on the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea was important and it was necessary to invite representatives of both North and South Korea to take part in the discussion of the question.

That day, the representative of Guinea proposed urgent discussion on the ten-nation draft resolution on simultaneously inviting North and South Korean representatives to take part in the discussion on the question of the "withdrawal of all the U.S. troops and other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the U.N. flag and the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea." This proposal of the Guinean delegation was passed by a majority vote. The United States and its followers, however, schemed to undermine this lawful adoption on the preposterous allegation that this adoption constitutes a violation of the procedure of the discussion on the question.

Saying that the United States and its followers are afraid of hearing the voice of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and trying to perpetuate Korea's split, Soviet representative Fedorenko accused them of wishing to rubber-stamp the stereotyped resolution which runs counter to the interests of the Korean people.

The Mongolian representative, demanding that representatives of both the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea must take part in the discussion on the Korean question, condemned the U.S. moves to impose unreasonable resolution upon the United Nations.

On the evening of December 2, the Political Committee convened a special meeting to examine the official position of the decision passed on December 1 concerning the invitation of representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea to take part in the discussion on the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. and other foreign troops from South Korea.

The representatives of the U.S.S.R., Tanzania and Guinea tartly denounced the obstructive maneouvres of the United States and other countries to sabotage, on the allegation of "a violation of the procedure," the actual discussion of this serious question.

Earlier, speaking at the General Assembly, the representative of the Congo(B) said: "Korea's unification can be solved only by Korean people themselves." He went on to say: The so-called Korean question is again put on the agenda of the current General Assembly. The Congolese (B) Government recognizes that the United Nations must call off its illegal discussion on the "Korean question" in the interests of the reasonable settlement of the question. To this end, the U.N. must cancel the decision it has already so far with regard to the question. At the same time, the U.N. must adopt a decision on the withdrawal of the U.S. and all other foreign troops occupying South Korea under the signboard of "U.N. forces."

The shameful "UNCURK" fabricated by the United States in violation of the U.N. Charter must also be dissolved. The delegation of the Congo(B) considers that Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people and can be solved only by themselves and that inteference by anybody including the U.N. cannot be tolerated.

On December 5, the representative of Saudi Arabia, at the Political Committee, called upon the Western countries to take a fair stand at the discussion of the Korean question, saying that "the U.N. must not repeat its mistakes."

On that day, the representatives of 14 countries—the U.S.S.R., Belorussia, the Ukraine, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Rumania, Cambodia, the Congo(B), Mali and Syria presented a draft resolution demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. and all other "U.N. forces" from South Korea.

In the draft resolution these countries pointed out: Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people and must be realized through the direct negotiations between the parties concerned, free from foreign interference and, therefore, there is no ground or reason whatsoever for the U.S. forces to continue to occupy South Korea, and the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea cannot be conducive to the settlement of the question.

Considering it necessary to materialize the national desire of the Korean people at an early date and promote peace and security in the Far East and in Asia by realizing the unification of Korea, they demanded the complete withdrawal of the U.S. forces and all other foreign military personnel occupying South Korea under the "signboard of the U.N." or in other forms, and their weapons and military equipment within six months from the time of the adoption of the draft resolution, and the immediate dissolution of the "UNCURK" and the discontinuance of the discussion on the "Korean question" at the United Nations.

(KCNA)

D.R.V. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam issued on December 8 a statement in protest against the United States which opposes the participation of the delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N.

America's attempt to obstruct the participation of the delegate of the D.P.R.K. in the debate on the Korean question at the U.N., the statement noted, is a part of its criminal acts to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea, maintain its rule over it and to prepare for a new war in Korea. The Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference, the statement stressed.

Declaring that the delegate of the D.P.R.K., the main party concerned, must unconditionally take part in the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N., the statement said that without its participation and approval, any discussion or decision on the Korean questiorf at the U.N. is null and void.

(KCNA)

EL MOUDJAHID COMMENTS ON

U.S. Plots at U.N.

"El Moudjahid" carried in its December 8 issue a commentary under the headline "U.S. plots to hinder North Korea from attending the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N."

Declaring that Algeria's stand on the question of Korea's unification is firm, it said:

In the joint communique issued during the visit to Algeria of Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, our country elucidated its stand which is in full accord with the Korean Government's stand. The joint communique pointed out that the question of Korea's unification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference and on a democratic basis after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from South Korea.

The U.S. troops are occupying South Korea.

The Government of the United States appoints the "commanders of the ROK army," commands its military operations and bears its spending. The United States has turned South Korea into an atomic base and a springboard for aggression in Asia. It is hurling the South Korean troops into the Vietnam war.

The commentary stated that the U.S. stubbornly opposes the participation of the delegate of the D.P.R.K., the party concerned, in the U.N. debate on the Korean question because it is afraid of the exposure of its criminal plot to obstruct Korea's unification, perpetuate its colonial rule over South Korea and provoke a new war in Korea.

(KCNA)

Koreans in Japan:

In Defence of Business Rights

According to dispatches from Tokyo, the Osaka tax administration agency in Japan raided 14 offices of 11 Korean traders and industrialists and their houses in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture on November 29 on the excuse of "investigating their business activities."

More than 80 tax officials of the tax agency went so far as to interrogate them after locking them up indoors treating them like "criminals."

Similar cases were reported in Fukuoka Prefecture and other parts of Japan.

The persecution of Korean traders and industrialists, needless to say, aims to impose upon them heavy business tax and repress their business activities.

As is well known, there are tens of thousands of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan. Under the guidance of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan representing the will and interests of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan, they have organized themselves into the General Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, their mutual aid organization, and have been carrying on their business activities by assisting each other.

On the alien land, their business activities are, for the most part, to earn their living.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities place restrictions on their business activities through taxation, loans and business license and seek to deprive them of their business rights.

The persecution of Korean traders and industrialists became all the more pronounced after the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

The Japanese authorities infringe upon the human rights of Korean traders and industrialists on the pretext of "investigation of actual conditions" and "special inspection," intensify their extortion and, still worse, illegally try to force them to adopt the "South Korean nationality" and get naturalized in Japan.

Meanwhile, the puppet clique of South Korea are seeking to plunder the Korean traders and industrialists of their property with the backing of the Japanese authorities. The Pak Jung Hi clique, for instance, are soliciting them for "investment in South Korea" by appeasing, deceiving, blackmailing and threatening them.

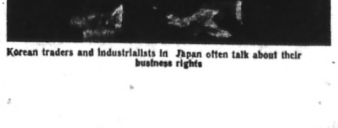
It is well known that in exercising racial discrimination against the Korean traders and industrialists, repressing them and trying to impose upon them the "South Korean nationality," the Japanese militarists are prompted by the ulterior motives of breaking their constancy as the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and handing them over to the American puppets in South Korea in order to pave the way for their reinvasion of South Korea.

This is why Korean traders and industrialists and other Korean nationals in Japan are fighting against the repealed persecution by the Japanese reactionaries and are struggling to uphold the honour of being the D.P.R.K. citizens and their national, democratic rights.

The Korean traders and industrialists are now unfolding a campaign to expose the sinister designs of the reactionaries in Japan and South Korea, defend their business rights and oppose the discrimination of every description.

The Korean traders and industrialists and other Korean residents in Japan command the active support of broad segments of Japanese people and world public opinion in their just struggle.

Ri Sam Chae



Korean traders and industrialists in Japan often talk about their business rights

More Grave Provocation In Vietnam

U.S. aircraft barbarously bombed populated areas in and around Hanoi on December 2 and 4.

This goes to show that American imperialism has taken another extremely grave step towards the further escalation of the aggressive war in Vietnam. And this is a bestial, criminal act against the Vietnamese people and an outright challenge to justice and conscience of mankind.

The Korean people denounce with burning indignation the U.S. imperialists for their grave criminal act and give all-out support to the December 3 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam reelucidating the unshakable resolve and the just stand of the Vietnamese people.

The recent bombing attacks on Hanoi are obviously a link in the whole chains of U.S. moves to expand the war following the "Manila Conference." They have brought to light once again the deceptive nature of the much advocated "peace talks."

The United States is now seeking to bring its armed forces in South Vietnam to the level of more than 400,000 men and hurl more troops of South Korean, Thai and other puppets into the Vietnam war. The Yankee imperialists are desperately stepping up "scorched earth" operations in South Vietnam and are plotting ground attacks on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam while increasing the air and naval attacks on it.

The United States wants to get out of the predicament in Vietnam by spreading the flames of the war to other parts of Asia.

The frequent aggressive provocations against Laos and Cambodia and the increasing armed attacks and provocations against North Korea along the Military Demarcation Line are being carried out according to the Pentagon's co-ordinated plan.

But no "strategy" and no barbarous war will help the United States attain its end.

The North Vietnamese people have already brought down nearly 1,600 American aircraft, and the South Vietnamese people are frustrating the "dry season offensives" of the enemy by their positive operations.

The heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people is a just fight in defence of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world can never be indifferent to America's atrocious bombings of Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam and its war escalation.

The movement must be escalated for rendering more active, all-round support to Vietnam against the American aggression. The U.S. talons of aggression must be chopped off in Vietnam and in other parts of the world.

The Korean people will continue to render every possible assistance, both moral and material, to the heroic Vietnamese people who are standing on the common front against American imperialism.

The heroic Vietnamese people are invincible. The American imperialists are bound to ruin.

Seoul Regime's "Unification Memorandum"

According to news dispatches from Seoul, the "Foreign Ministry" of Pak Jung Hi "Government" of South Korea made public on December 6 an "unification memorandum" elucidating its basic stand on Korea's unification.

The puppet regime is reported to have submitted this "memorandum" to the United Nations Secretariat before its publication.

This was not the first time the Seoul puppet regime issued a document of this sort.

But the U.S. State Department and the Pak Jung Hi clique attach greater importance to the recent "memorandum" than to what they usually do when the U.N. General Assembly opens and they expect that the recent "memorandum," unlike the previous ones, will produce positive effect.

In this connection, it is necessary to recall that just before the publication of the "memorandum" a proposal on the simultaneous invitation of the representatives of North and South Korea to participate in the U.N. debate on the Korean question was supported by the representatives of socialist countries and many Asian and African countries and passed by a majority vote at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, despite the desperate obstruction of the United States. The United States took no trouble to conceal that without losing time it instigated the puppets in South Korea to issue the "memorandum" as one of actions designed to save the situation which is developing unfavourably for her.

Does the recent "memorandum," then, contain anything new? No, it doesn't.

The keynote of the 27-point "memorandum" is that the "unification of Korea through the interference of the U.N." is their "principle with regard to Korea's unification," that they hope that the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" will remain in South Korea because it is a "just and fair organization benefitial" to Korea's unification, and that the South Korean representative alone should be invited to the U.N. debate on the Korean question.

This is the stand the United States has persistently adhered to and has repeated in the same tone for nearly two decades. It is, therefore, known well what is its substance.

The question of Korea's unification is an issue of unifying the territory temporarily divided by the U.S. occupation of South Korea. It is an internal affair to be settled by the Koreans themselves in conformity with their will. Accordingly, the United Nations has no right at all to interfere in the Korean question in view of its Charter which prohibits its interference in the internal affairs of any country.

Nevertheless, the United Nations has taken up the Korean question under the resolutions" on the "Korean question" prepared by the United States.

The history of Korea's division for two decades proves eloquently that these "resolutions" are completely illegal ones aimed at perpetuating Korea's partition and maintaining South Korea as America's colony and military base under the signboard of the United Nations.

This is why Iain world public opinion and an increasing number of U.N. member nations, aware of this state of affairs, are refusing to submit meekly to the U.S. duress.

And this is why the broad sections of people in South Korea are denouncing more and more strongly the "U.N. programme for Korea's unification" as a heterogenous one "running counter to the national interests" and the persistence in the programme as a move designed to perpetuate Korea's partition.

Such developments are quite natural. People who value reason and justice acknowledge that such developments cannot and must not be hampered but be accelerated still further.

The adoption of Guinea's proposal by a majority vote at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on December 1 reflects this iron-clad fact. In face of these developments the United States deemed it necessary to declare, through its puppets in Seoul, once again its determination to violate the U.N. Charter continuously and keep up its illegal occupation of South Korea.

This is an open challenge and an unpardonable insult to unbiased world public opinion and to all the U.N. member nations with self-respect.

Korea's unification is an urgent question the solution of which brooks no delay.

Continued bisection of the Korean territory caused by the U.S. occupation of South Korea not only brings immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes to the Korean people but constitutes a graye menace to the maintenance of peace and security in the Far East and Asia. Today South Korea has been converted into an advance military base for U.S. aggression in Asia. The United States has already turned South Korea into a front linked up with its war of aggression in Vietnam. The United States, while sending a large number of puppet South Korean troops and war materials to South Vietnam, is busy in South Korea making preparations for a new war.

Never can the hotbed of war be eliminated in Asia unless Korea is unified in accordance with the genuine will of the Korean people.

The U.N. should stop allowing itself to be used by the United States as a tool and take measures to make the U.S. aggressors withdraw from South Korea which they have been occupying by usurping the U.N. flag and immediately dissolve the UNCURK which is engrossed in justifying the U.S. policy of aggression and disruption.

If the U.N. wishes to be faithful to its Charter and aims, it should fulfil this unavoidable duty.

In Korea the United States ignited a war of aggression under the signboard of the U.N. The U.S., in the name of the U.N., keeps Korea divided and is seeking to unleash a new war.

This state of affairs should not be tolerated any longer.

The shameless moves of the United States in connection with the discussion of the Korean question at the U.N. General Assembly this year make every one feel the urgency of the solution of this question.

Pak Jong In

Gibraltar Rendezvous

Some time ago, British Prime Minister Wilson had a talk with Ian Smith aboard a ship in the sea off Gibraltar.

There was some flavour of the by-gone century about his act, of arranging the stage. Anyway, it is obvious the greatest that Wilson made a bid for attracting possible attention of public opinion when undertaking the recent "big job."

Needless to say, the Rhodesian problem was taken up at the talk. Wilson met Smith not for the solution of the problem but for the procrastination of its solution from the outset. It would be more correct to say that a premeditated play was staged in order to deceive public opinion.

Drawing up the "written agreement" with a gesture of meeting the clamours of the African nations and the artificial creation of a situation in which Rhodesia's Cabinet disapproves the "agreement." —this is the result of the recent talk.

This will not help Wilson get round anyone, however. It may be said to be his last resort. It is truely detestable that he racked his brains and took great pains for his gimmick. This has aroused a strong anger among the people.

By staging such a brazen-faced farce, Wilson calculated that, in face of fair-minded public opinion in Africa and the world, he would be able to escape his responsibility as the architect and supporter of Rhodesia's racialist regime. It was silly of him to make such a calculation.

He does not have the slightest intention to remove the Smith racialism. He is taking trouble only to avoid the ever growing attacks by world public opinion in one trick or another and maintain the racialist Smith regime at all cost.

In this recent farce, "socialist" Wilson made no scruple of committing a fraud designed to make a mockery of the Zimbabwe people and the entire African nations.

The African people will make him pay dear for this fraud.

Choi Si Hwan

CABINET RESHUFFLE IN TOKYO

Some while ago Japanese Prime Minister Sato carried out a Cabinet reshuffle for the third time since he took power in November 1964.

The recent reshuffle was directly occasioned by the continued exposure of large-scale, universal scandals in which Sato and his colleagues are involved.

There were, however, more deeply rooted factors such as the discontent of the broad sections of the Japanese people with Sato's consistent subservient policy to the United States and the continued depression of Japanese economy.

Unable to remain silent any longer, Sato reorganized his Cabinet, talking about the actions for "sweeping away evils in the political sector and regaining the nation's trust in the government."

The new Cabinet, however, has nothing about it to show a substantial change and regain the people's confidence.

There was, as a matter of course, no change in the political aspect. Some ministers were replaced by persons of small calibre who are obedient to Sato. Thus, in essence, the Cabinet has turned far to the right. This is an established opinion of the Japanese press.

Sato says that factional interests were excluded in the selection of ministers. But contrary to his profession, his new Cabinet is based on the coalition of four factions—Sato, Kishi-Fukuda, Kawashima and Miki—that is, total removal of the three tributary factions out of the seven within the Liberal Democratic Party.

This shows that Sato's foothold has grown weaker even within Japan's ruling circles that have organized themselves into the Liberal Democratic Party.

In such a situation, Sato's clique are scheming to remove their political opponents, hold a long tenure of office and strengthen the militarist system by implementing the pro-U.S. policy more thoroughly.

Immediately after the Cabinet reshuffle, Sato declared that "as long as I remain the Prime Minister, there will be no change in the policy of close co-operation with the United States." And former Minister of International Trade and Industry Miki pledged, as soon as he was appointed Foreign minister, his active co-operation with the United States in aggression in Asia, saying that "friendly relations with the United States are the axis of Japan's foreign policy."

They made no secret of the fact that their logic aim is to realize the dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" by declaring that "Japan has entered a new stage of stressing the need of a big concept of Asia-Pacific region."

Immediately after Sato's Cabinet reshuffle, Rusk flew to Tokyo. One of the main objects of his visit to Japan, U.S. news reports said, was to tell the new Cabinet that the realization of the Johnson's Pacific community is possible only when Japan works actively for that purpose and express his hope that Japan will actively carry out her Asian diplomacy in the new era in the spirit of taking the place of the United States.

All facts show that Sato's reshuffle of the Cabinet was nothing but a replacement of officials in the Far Eastern agency of the White House. Through the recent reshuffle, however, the Sato Cabinet has grown weaker.

Japan's public opinion concludes unanimously that there is nothing to expect of the new Cabinet.

Noting that no new policy can be expected from the "new" Cabinet, Japanese paper Asahi Shimbun said the new Cabinet to faithfully play the role of election supervisor after the early dissolution of the new Cabinet.

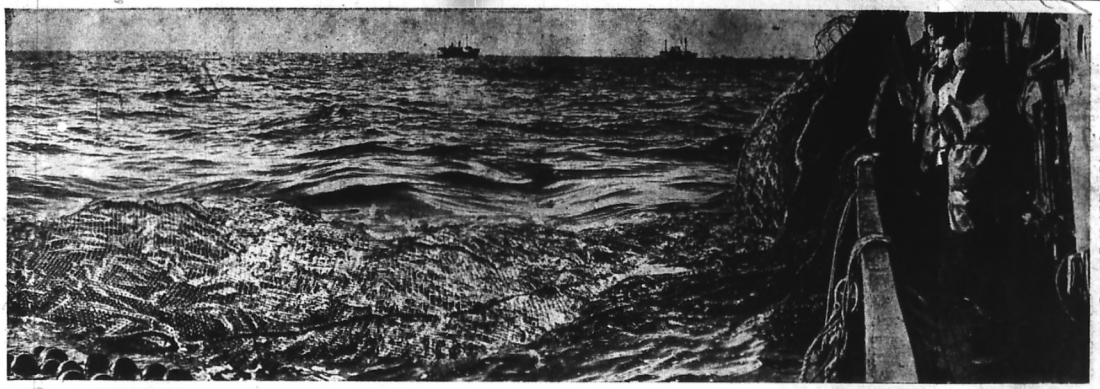
unanimously declared that what they are expecting of the Cabinet is to dissolve the Diet.

It is clear that Sato's new Cabinet will also be shortlived in face of the ever growing anti-government offensive by the people, their distrust in the government and owing to the contradiction and dissension within the ruling circles.

Sato is staggering in Tokyo following in the wake of Erhard's downfall in Bonn.

Johnson's turn is to come around next.

Hong Rae Hui



Big Haul of *Myongtae* in the East Sea

The fishing grounds off the east coast of the country are bustling with boats now as the fishing of *Myongtae* (cod-fish family), which started in real earnest in mid-November, is in full swing.

The Sinpo and the Jonjin Fisheries have sent out fleets of trawlers and purse-seine boats, which daily make a large catch of *Myongtae*.

Fishermen from these two neighbouring fisheries, in close co-ordination, are every day netting 900 tons of *Myongtae*.

In the recent 15 days, the catch of *Myongtae* on the East Sea was 6,400 tons more than in the same period last year.

Our photo shows the fishermen of the Sinpo Fishery making a large catch of *Myongtae*

Photo by Im Gun Sun

At 9th National Art Exhibition

Korean Painting:

"SNOWY EVENING"

by Yun Tae Ryong

As a Korean saying goes "Much snow promises a rich year," snow is the harbinger of an abundant year.

Through the portrayal of a girl tenderly taking care of new sprouts in a snowy evening, the painter shows an aspect of the life of the diligent and gentle-hearted Korean peasants.

The gentle disposition of the girl and her emotional characteristics fit in well with the stillness of the peaceful farm village.

Especially noteworthy is the colouring that leaves deep emotional impressions on the people through the application of the peculiar method of representation of the Korean painting.

This picture is an excellent work of fine arts depicting the national sentiments and an aspect of the present-day life of the Korean peasants.

★

WORKING PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD IMPROVES

The national income is steadily rising in North Korea with the growth of its economy.

Recently a law on the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory general and polytechnic education requiring colossal funds was proclaimed, though much efforts must be directed to defence build-up.

This demonstrates the potential of the national economy of the country.

The national income last year was 1.6 times the 1960 figure and 7.4 times the 1953 mark.

A wide range of measures have been taken in the past period for the enhancement of the material and cultural living standards of the working people.

In the postwar years, the monetary wages of the factory and office workers were raised on four occasions and the prices of major consumer goods lowered seven times.

The living conditions of the peasants have undergone a radical change in recent years.

The system of agricultural tax-in-kind was completely abolished this year in accordance with the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" worked out by Premier Kim Il Sung. This brings an additional benefit of 122 million won to the peasants a year.

The State exempted peasants from the repayment of cash and grain loan and it builds houses for peasants at its own expense. Over the last five years, modern rural houses with an aggregate floor space of 7,593,000 square metres have been built for peasants. In the same period, flats of 8,441,000 square metres in floor space have been constructed in towns.

The State issued 1,000 million won for the betterment of peasants' livelihood from 1961 to 1965.

The working people enjoy enormous material and cultural benefits from the State besides their wages.

The expenses for social and cultural measures chalked up a gain of 33 per cent in the past five years.

Meanwhile, the supply of consumer goods has moved upward year by year.

The government will further raise the income of the factory and office workers and peasants while turning a considerable amount of the national income to defence build-up to cope with the obtaining situation.

★

Flames of

At Hwanghae Iron Works

The steel makers at the Hwanghae Iron Works continue to endeavour for renovation in production, maintaining a strained and mobilized posture. The smelters of the Chollima steel shop produced in November 3,000 tons more of steel than in October. In December they raised considerably the proportion of special steel. As a result, the assortment of steel products has increased 1.5 times.

Photo (top): Smelters of the Hwanghae Iron Works

At Madong Cement Factory

The workers of this factory have set themselves the target of producing this year 1.3 times more cement than in the previous year. They have fulfilled their production assignments every month since the beginning of the year.

In the last month of the year, they have been topping their daily quotas by 10-15 per cent.

This month the proportion of first grade products grew by 3 per cent over the last month.

Photo (centre): A kiln of the factory

Renovation

At Kiyang Tractor Plant

The workers of this plant are making vigorous efforts to translate into practice their determination to produce over 700 tractors in three years' time in excess of the state assignments. Their plan is to supply three of the farm machine stations to be set up in Honam plain, a granary of South Korea, when the country is unified, with the tractors they have made over and above the state assignments.

They are sure to manufacture 100 tractors more than planned for this year.

Photo (bottom): The assembling shop of the plant

At Pyongyang Textile Mill

The weavers of the mill, determined to fulfil their yearly production assignments on all indices by December 20, have been successfully carrying out their monthly production plans since the beginning of the year. In October they produced 8.9 per cent more textiles than in September, and in November the figure was 10 per cent higher than in the previous month. The number of weavers hitting their yearly production targets have increased in the latter half of the year. As of the end of November the target hitters numbered 500.

YEARLY TARGET HITTERS At the Pyongyang Silk Mill

At 9th National Art Exhibition

Oil painting:

"PIT CANTEEN"

by Ri Chun Ho

To represent on canvas graphically the endeavours of the Korean people for the construction of socialism — this is a common desire of the Korean artists in their creative work.

The picture here in which this desire of the painter is embodied depicts colliers enjoying their lunch hour at a pit canteen set up scores of metres underground.

The distinctive features of a pit canteen stand out vividly and yet the picture as a whole is as bright as one representing the objects outside the pit.

The distinctive colouring impressively reflects the happiness and joy of the colliers.

• Kim U Sun

The National Symphony Orchestra playing Hwang Bi Et's "My Country"

Concert of Vietnamese Symphony:

"MY COUNTRY"

A concert of Vietnamese symphony by the National Symphony Orchestra opened at the musical hall of the Pyongyang Conservatoire on December 10. Hwang Bi Et's symphony "My Country" was played under the baton of People's Artiste Hoh Jae Bok.

The composer joined the struggle against the French imperialists before 1954. He wrote many militant songs that raised the morale of the combatants.

Later he went to North Vietnam where he improved his professional skills and in March 1965 produced symphony "My Country."

The first movement of the symphony depicts the heroic Vietnamese people who rose up in the struggle against the French imperialist aggressors and, relying on their own strength, defeated the aggressors. The second movement having a strong national flavor represents the beautiful mountains and rivers of the native land and the Vietnamese fighters going to the front. The third movement delineates the heroic Vietnamese people who are bravely fighting against the U.S. imperialists. The last movement with a chorus reflects the Vietnamese people's deepest affection for, unshaken trust in and reverence for their leader, President Hoh Chi Minh. The chorists are from the Art Theatre belonging to the Broadcasting Station and the Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe.

KOREAN Stamps

Monthly *Samil Wolgan* Commemorative

The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a stamp to mark the 30th anniversary of the publication of the monthly *Samil Wolgan* (March First) (10 jon; three-coloured — red, yellow and black; photogravure; size 38×23 mm.)

In the centre of the stamp is shown the cover of the first issue of the monthly *Samil Wolgan*, organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland organized by Premier Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare. The ribon around the journal bears the legend: The 30th anniversary of the publication of the monthly *Samil Wolgan*. The picture on the left depicts the printing of the *Samil Wolgan* at a secret place in the 1930's. The picture forming the background shows the anti-Japanese guerrillas fighting for the liberation of the country.

The *Samil Wolgan*, like other revolutionary publications in the 1930's played the role of torch-light in arming the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the revolutionary masses with Marxism-Leninism and unbending revolutionary spirit and arousing them to the sacred struggle for the restoration of their country. (See the article "Anniversary of Revolutionary Publication" on page 2 of No. 49 (84) of the *Pyongyang Times*)

Another 30,000 Men To South Vietnam

On December 6 the South Korean puppet government made public its plan to send next year 30,000 more youth and middle-aged to South Vietnam as "logistic personnel" or "military civilians," reported South Korean news agency **Dongyang Tongshin** in Seoul.

As is known, Pak Jung Hi and his clique have already dispatched some 50,000 combatants to South Vietnam. In addition to them, they had sent 9,200 workers and technicians by the end of November. Now they are planning to dispatch 1,300 more men by the close of the year so as to fulfil their promise of supplying over 15,000 men within the year. They are to start supplying 30,000 more men from April next year under the name of "logistic personnel."

It is well known to South Korea's political circles that such a plan for additional dispatch of men to South Vietnam was drawn up by order of Johnson who visited South Korea early in November.

The puppet government authorities in Seoul, in an attempt to deceive public opinion at home and abroad that denounces their criminal dispatch of troops to Vietnam, continue to send reinforcements under the name of "rotation," "military civilians" or "peace service corps." They intend to send reinforcements on a fuller scale next year.

Resolve of An Eye Doctor

JONG SONG HUI

A few days ago I read in a South Korean newspaper an item about a 63-year-old woman who offered her eyeballs for sale in front of the puppet national assembly building in Seoul on August 10 this year.

The old woman named Cha Jong Sun, from Anyang township, Sihung County, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, was reported to have decided to sell her eyeballs for some money to buy medicine for her only son in his sickbed.

Another South Korean paper of earlier issue wrote about 19-year-old Jon Su Hyong, conductress of bus No. 1873 running between Songsom-dong and Majang-dong, Seoul. She also offered her eyeballs for sale to look after her starving younger brothers.

An eye doctress who has her mother, younger brothers and acquaintances living in South Korea, I was especially stricken by pain when reading those newspaper items. When I was working at the hospital attached to Women's Medical College in Seoul as an eye doctress (I came to North Korea in 1950 when the Korean war was being fought), I saw many people go blind as they, too poor to pay for the treatment, were refused at the hospital. Operation on cataract, which takes some ten minutes, would have cured them.

The staff of the ophthalmic section at the Pyongyang Medical College hospital have restored sight to some 1,500 people. I have still a vivid memory of each of them leaping for joy when they had their sight restored.

Mun Chang Gyu, from Bakchon County, North Pyongan Province, even danced for joy when he, born blind, was cured and saw the streets of the capital for the first time in his life with his own eyes. He went to the pedestrians and said: "I was born blind. But now at the age of 30 I've been made to see. Not a single penny I've paid for it."

Among those to whom we have restored sight are Ri Gun Song who had been blind for a half of his life. He is now a frontranker in the mechanization of farming and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Children and white-haired old people were feeling alike when they had their sight restored.

Vigorous efforts are being made in our country now to restore sight to all the blind on the instructions given by Premier Kim Il Sung at the national conference of frontrankers in the Chollima workteam movement held in August 1960.

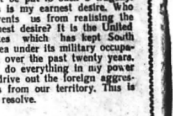
Eye doctors visited every corner of the country registering the blind. The Government took measures for setting up and expanding ophthalmic sections at hospitals and polyclinics in towns and farm villages.

Many people who went blind due to destitution during Japanese colonial rule and to the atrocities of the American imperialists during the Korean war have had their sight restored and are now doing their bit in the construction of a new society.

We are making preparations for restoring sight to the blind in South Korea when the country is unified. But we can obtain neither any information about the total number of the blind in South Korea nor any data giving an account of the cause of the loss of sight there. This is why I have been collecting fragmentary information from the South Korean papers and journals.

The information available to me tells that more and more people go blind owing to ever worsening living conditions. People are forced to sell eyeballs to earn a living. This is a social tragedy caused by the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. Whenever there is a newspaper report of such a tragedy, a strong indignation arouses in me at the U.S. imperialists.

The country must be united at an early date and an end must be put to such a tragedy. This is my earnest desire. Who prevents us from realising the earnest desire? It is the United States which has kept South Korea under its military occupation over the past twenty years. I'll do everything in my power to drive out the foreign aggressors from our territory. This is my resolve.



CRISIS OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

In South Korea 68 per cent of the total enterprises rely on the loans from userers, according to investigation data on the actual conditions of bank and private loans released by the Bank of Korea. South Korea's central bank (South Korean news agency **Hapdong Tongshin** on November 29).

"The reason," it pointed out, "is that the bank loans alone are insufficient." It added that the financial conditions of the enterprises in South Korea are on a steady decline owing to the step-up retrenchment policy of the government autorities.

The rate of operation of the small and medium enterprises in South Korea is only 54 per cent, according to data released by the Medium Industry Bank quoted by South Korean news agency **Dongwha Tongshin**.

According to next year's budget plan, the funds for certain privileged capitalists are estimated at 36,600 million won, whereas the funds for small and medium enterprises which account for 90 per cent of the total are set at only 50 million won.

Rates Hike In S. Korea

The puppet Seoul regime decided to raise the charge of power for industrial use by 25 per cent on January 1 next year (South Korean news agency **Dongyang Tongshin** in November 29).

It is said that last April the puppet government, while raising the rate of power for home use, deferred its plan to raise the rate of power for industrial use for some time, taking into account the effect it would have upon prices.

Already at the beginning of the year, postal charges were raised by 60-120 per cent, railway and shipping fares by 20-35 per cent, water rates 36,5 per cent, taxi fares by 100 per cent and suburban bus fares by 34.5 per cent. These steps were obviously to meet huge military expenditures.

CURRENCY SWELLS

As of November 29 the issue amount of currency in South Korea reached 46,600 million won, an increase of 11,400 million won over the close of last year, reported **Dongyang Tongshin** in Seoul.

In South Korea the issue amount of currency is on the upgrade since 1964. In 1964 it swelled by 27.5 per cent, in 1965 by 29.7 per cent and in 11 months of this year by 32.3 per cent.

Meanwhile, the volume of currency hit 74,000 million won mark as of the end of November, 9,000 million won more than the target figure of currency ceiling at the close of the year (South Korean **Radio Munhwa** on November 27). This shows an increase of 30 per cent over that of September last year.

War Budget

According to press reports from Seoul, the puppet national assembly of South Korea passed the 1967 fiscal year budget bill on December 8.

The budget is fixed at 164,346 million won. This is an increase of 34.73 per cent over the budget for the current fiscal year and a "record-high" budget ever since the South Korean puppet regime came into being.

"General expenses" make up 78,687 million won or 47.87 per cent of the total; "defence expenditure" 48,001 million won or 29.21 per cent; the "funds for financial investment and loans" 37,100 million won or 22.61 per cent; and other spendings 550 million won.

The "general expenses" for the upkeep of judicial, police and other ruling machinery of the puppet government are 25,197 million won or 47.10 per cent greater than those in the current fiscal year and "defence expenditure" for direct military spending are 9,478 million won or 24.58 per cent more than those of the current year.

The "funds for financial investment and loans" have also swelled. They are appropriated for the most part for the construction of railways, roads and ports, sea and air transport and communications which are linked up with the strengthening of military potential.

The increased appropriation of funds for this purpose is also linked up with the provision of huge political funds for the "Presidential and National Assembly elections" slated for next year.

As is seen above, the principal factor in the marked expansion of the budgetary expenditure consists in the growth of military spending, direct and indirect, for increasing the puppet army and expanding military potential. Another factor accounting for the increased budgetary expenditure is the strengthening of the fascist terror machinery for war preparations.

The budgetary revenue from taxation is fixed at 107,100 million won or 65.16 per cent of the total. This represents an increase of 40,915 million won or 61.81 per cent over the pervious fiscal year. The budgetary revenue from the counterpart funds or the money from the sale of U.S. surplus goods dropped by 2,853 million won or 9.22 per cent.

This shows that the U.S. aggressors are casting on the South Korean people an increasingly heavier burden for the preparations of war in South Korea.

The budget of the Pak Jung Hi clique for the fiscal year of 1967 is an out-and-out war budget reflecting the preparations being made in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists for another war.

Deputy Prime Minister of the puppet Seoul regime spoke at the "National Assembly"; "The characteristic of the budget for the fiscal year of 1967 is that it lays stress on reinforcing the defence power." And an opposition member said that the budget represents a "political and election budget."

Kim Pyong

Persecution Of Koreans

According to dispatches from Tokyo, Japanese reactionaries scribbled on electric poles words calling for the persecution of the Koreans in Japan in Kanazawa Prefecture on November 27 and 28. Words such as "Koreans, go home," "Death to the Koreans," "Koreans, don't strut along our streets" were scribbled in black ink on electric poles around the Korean middle-high school in Kanazawa.

These planned scribblings, the dispatches said, were aimed at fanning antagonism against the Korean nationals in Japan.

On November 20, over 30 Japanese hoodlums in Kyoto detained two students of the Korean middle-high school in the city and beat them heavily injuring them.

At about half past seven on the evening of that day, when the victims, Jo Mu Jae and Song Yun Gyu, second formers of the senior course of the school, were walking along the Shijokawara street on their way to their friend's, they were stopped and then dragged to the nearby dance hall by the hoodlums where the hoodlums did violence to them, hurling at them abuses insulting the Korean nationals.

The Japanese policemen took no action against the hooligans. They took the victims to the police station for interrogation.

It was revealed recently that between August and November 20 a Japanese policeman named Okamura belonging to the Gifu prefectural police headquarters tried, five or six times, to force Ryom Ju Hwa, chairman of the Gifu prefectural chapter of the Union of Korean Youth in Japan, into espionage activities, demanding him to furnish information about the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. Pak Ji Gyong and Ri Sang Il of the same chapter of the Union of Korean Youth in Japan were also approached by the police with a demand for supply of similar information.

The Sato Government of Japan, in conspiracy with the puppet clique of South Korea and at the bidding of the U.S. imperialists, has of late intensified hostile acts against and persecution and suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan who demand their national rights.

Indelible Impressions of Korea

MODIBO BABA KEITA

I paid a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September, 1965 as a member of the Malian cultural delegation.

This trip made a year ago left indelible impressions on me.

What struck me most was the fact that the brave people of Korea dealt the most fatal blow to the American imperialists and their lackeys.

North Korea has made brilliant achievements in all spheres of politics, economy and culture under the banner of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the courageous fighter.

The Workers' Party of Korea enjoying the boundless support of the people closely united around it, has attained great successes in the saddle of the legendary "Chollima" (winged horse). I saw this with my own eyes everywhere I went in the Land of Morning Freshness.

In Pyongyang I saw the great change Korea had undergone in the sphere of economy. The people's living there was improving in step with the increase in production.

Both in town and country the socialist production relations have decisively triumphed. North Korea has the solid foundation of an independent national economy.

North Korea is devoting unstinted efforts to the defence build-up against the imperialists' provocations. But her economy is making a steady growth.

North Korea is at the highest level in the world in the output of electric power per head of the population. She has many power giants. A 500,000-kw. Pyongyang thermal power station and many other power plants are under construction in North Korea.

North Korea has a developed machine-building industry which produces latest machines of different types and factory equipment.

In chemical industry, production of chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and others for agriculture has expanded and the output of the famous synthetic fibre of vinalon, staple fibre, rayon and other artificial fibres has gone up.

Much has been done in the countryside at state expense. Large numbers of farm machines — tractors, thrashers and weeders — have been supplied to the countryside.

In North Korea the people receive free medical service and free education. Three-quarters of the national income is spent on the welfare of the population. The Government supplies the working people with food, fuel, water and electricity for a mere song and allots houses to them. The rent is next to nothing.

The present state of North Korea's economy told me that the fulfilment of the current Seven-Year Plan would turn Chollima Korea into a developed, socialist industrial country provided with everything necessary for the prosperity of the Korean people.

But South Korea presents quite a different picture.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea has retarded the development of that area decades of years. The puppet regime is in a frenzy to execute the shameful aggressive policy of the U.S. occupationists, while the people is fighting a death-defying battle for the freedom of life. These are the realities of South Korea.

The people of Korea are bisected by a big barrier but their hearts beat as one. Their common aspiration is to topple the rule of the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings.

The D.P.R.K. Government is striving for the peaceful unification of the country. Neither the prosperity of the nation can be achieved nor can an end be put to the misfortunes of the South Korean people, unless the country is united.

Korea's unification must be achieved by the Koreans themselves free from outside interference. The American imperialists, therefore, must withdraw from South Korea and the Korean question be left to the Korean people. Only then, the Korean people will be able to restore their complete happiness.

The Korean people are sure to be crowned with final victory in their just cause.

PRODUCTS OF "STICK AND CARROT POLICY"

Japanese Papers on "Asian Development Bank"

According to a report from Tokyo, Japanese papers carry many articles in connection with the establishment of the "Asian Development Bank".

Nihong Geizai Shinbun, in its November 26 issue, writing that the participating countries hold different views concerning the management of the "bank," said: At the inaugural meeting the United States, Japan and West Germany insisted on "effective and sound investment" whereas many Asian countries demanded democratization of the loans of the "bank" on the small undeveloped countries and stressed the necessity of long-term loans at low interest. Pointing out that the United States sent a big delegation to the inaugural meeting, it wrote: Some of the Asian countries "suspect this to be a demonstration of America's "stick and carrot" policy aimed at deceiving the Asian people.

Yomiuri Shinbun of November 26 mockingly wrote that "large-scale destruction and negligible construction are standing side by side, comparing the U.S. military expenses for the Vietnam war amounting to 20 billion dollars a year with the "bank's" funds which are no more than 1.1 billion dollars.

Sankei Shinbun wrote in its November 24 issue that there are great apprehensions in Asian countries as to the possibility of Japan's economic control in the Asian countries. The head office of the "bank" is set up not in Tokyo but in Manila because of such apprehensions in Asian countries, said the paper.

MONEYLESS SOUTH KOREAN ATHLETES IN BANGKOK

A December 7 broadcast of **Radio Dongyang** in South Korea reported that South Korean athletes staying in Bangkok for the "Asian Games" are taking bus on credit on their way to and from the stadium because they have no money to cover the fare.

The broadcast said: "Some officials of the South Korean Olympic Committee are luxuriating in a drinking spree at a downtown hotel in Bangkok every day.

"But boxers and wrestlers who ought to toss down their bodyweight before a contest cannot even take a bath. The moneyless athletes take bus on credit from the athletes' quarters to the stadium."

The same radio said on December 10:

"The athletes and other personnel of the team taking part in the Fifth Asian Games signed a protest against the managing officials of the delegation."

SOLIDARITY WITH JAPANESE PEOPLE

Public organizations in Korea have expressed firm solidarity with the Tokyo rally for a nation-wide united action of the Japanese people for the overthrow of the Sato cabinet, the dissolution of the Diet and for the realization of their demands.

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front in its message to the rally pointed out:

By their struggle the Japanese people are dealing another blow to the policy of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and the Sato Government in Asia and are making a great contribution to the cause of world peace.

The Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korean Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union also sent a joint message to the rally.

SCANDAL RAMPANT

— Political Climate In Japan —

Scandals and corruption cases committed by the Japanese ruling circles over the postwar twenty years reach 30,000, even if counting only those which have appeared in the Japanese press.

Let me cite a few examples.

"10,000,000-Yen Speaker"

Isumi Iimura, speaker of the Tochiki Prefectural Assembly of Japan, is a member of Sato's Liberal Democratic Party. He was selected and appointed to speakership last year. But he was to be replaced by another a year later. But he, far from leaving the post according to the promise, tried to stay on in the position.

His reason was: "I shouldered a financial burden to win the speakership."

According to the results of the investigation conducted by the prefectural police early in November, he had spent more than 10 million yen on bribery.

After all Iimura quit the post, but he won the nickname of "10,000,000-yen speaker."

Blessed Bear

Matsuno, who became the Director of Japan's "Defence Agency" for his distinguished "services" he rendered in the "hurried passage of the ratification bill of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" through the Diet last year and was appointed the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in August this year, carried a bear from Japan's northernmost Hokkaido to Kumamoto of southernmost Kyushu by a special plane of the "Self-Defence Forces" in May, this year, namely, while he was still the director of the "Defence Agency." He had the military band of the "Self-Defence Forces" welcome the bear at its arrival there by playing music.

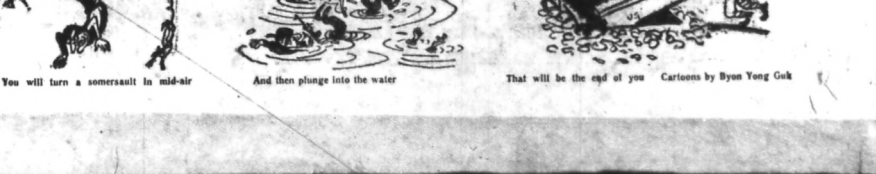
Abortive Municipal Assembly

Twenty-nine out of 47 members of the Takamatsu Municipal Assembly were arrested. As a result, the function of the assembly got paralyzed and the extraordinary session of the assembly scheduled for October 31 proved abortive.

The origin of the trouble dated from the gubernatorial election and the by-election of prefectural assemblymen held this summer. The Liberal Democratic Party won the two elections. But it came to light later that the party had spent huge money on bribing voters.

According to the result of the inquiry into the case, the Nishi Nippon Company (the director is Taro Hirai, member of the House of Councilors from the Liberal Democratic Party) spent 30,000 yen in bribing one member of the municipal assembly or altogether more than 700,000 yen and the secretary of the prefectural committee of the Liberal Democratic Party spent 50,000 yen for one municipal assemblyman or 1,250,000 yen altogether.

Kim Hi Sam

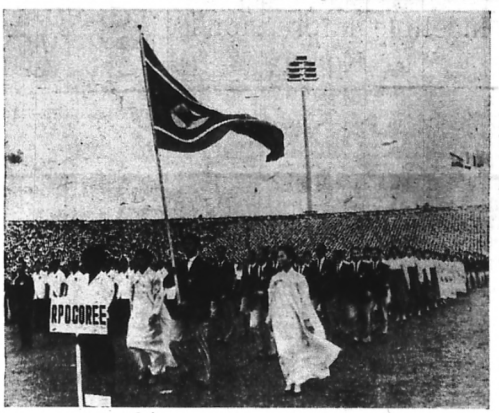


You will turn a somersault in mid-air

And then plunge into the water

That will be the end of you

Cartoons by Byon Yong Guk



Korean delegation at the opening ceremony of the First Asian GANEFO

Asian GANEFO: Good Results

The sports delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had participated in the first Asian GANEFO in Pnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, returned home on December 8 by plane.

Present at the airport to meet the delegation were officials in the field of sports, sportsmen in Pyongyang and family members of the home-coming sportsmen.

The delegation alighted from the plane amid the rousing cheers of the welcoming crowds and the playing of the welcome music.

Among the athletes being welcomed were Sin Gum Dan who carried off three gold medals in the women's track and field events.

The first Asian GANEFO proceeded for 12 days receiving warm greetings and drawing keen attention of the peoples of the new emerging forces and honest-minded people of the world. It closed on the afternoon of December 6.

Competitions were held in more than 20 events including football, volleyball and track and field. The sportsmen of our country displayed the spirit of friendship, solidarity and lofty sportsmanship and won altogether 70 gold, 98 silver and 41 bronze medals. (First place in 31 events, runner-up in 41 events and third place in 34 events)

In the football tournament that attracted the keenest attention of the spectators, our team proved unrivalled by defeating China 2:1 and Vietnam 3:1. Our women's volleyball team was placed first.

The runner-up was the Chinese team.

Many national records and GANEFO records were rewritten by Korean sportsmen during the games.

Our boxers achieved good results. Kim Ung Son (51 kg. class), Han Jong Ho (57 kg. class) and Kim Yong Do (67 kg. class) won first place in their respective classes.

Yo Yong Ja carried off a gold medal in the women's 50 km. individual road cycling and Ri Ho Gun also won a gold medal in the epee event of fencing. Our sportsmen also came first in the men's 25-metre rapid-fire small-bore pistol shooting and in the 8-member boat race.

Thus, at the first Asian GANEFO, our sportsmen set fine records and attained good results in many events.

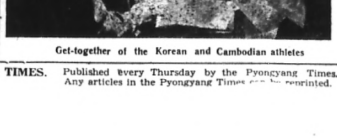
Trade with Italy

The visiting Italian traders had wide contacts with their Korean counterparts in Pyongyang before they left for home.

In the course of their contacts, the Italian traders led by Professor Renato Pericone expressed their hope to expand the trade between Korea and Italy through mutual visits of traders. Prof. Renato Pericone said Korea has many products attracting the interests of the Italian traders. They showed a great interest in Korea's electrolytic lead, electrolytic zinc, leaf tobacco and magnesia-clinker.

They concluded a contract for the purchase of large quantities of magnesia-clinker. They are to buy cotton fabrics and silks from Korea.

On the list of the goods they are to import from Korea is refined zinc ore.



Get-together of the Korean and Cambodian athletes

THE IDEAL OF GANEFO ADVANCES

The First Asian GANEFO, opened in Pnom Penh receiving undivided support of the peoples in Asia and the peoples of the new emerging forces the world over and drawing their keen attention, closed on December 6 after successfully winding up its work. The First Asian GANEFO which drew more than 2,000 sportsmen from 17 countries and regions including our country has demonstrated the unbending will and the united might of the peoples of the new emerging forces in Asia who are fighting against U.S.-led imperialism and old and new colonialism and contributed greatly to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity among the peoples and sportsmen in these regions and to the promotion of independent development and interchange of sports.

As Prince Norodom Sihanouk said that "Sports is a fight against imperialism," the recent First Asian GANEFO proceeded amid the bitter struggle against the imperialists and international reactionaries who, in an attempt to place obstacles in the way of the First Asian GANEFO and disrupt it, resorted to every possible machinations. The sinister plots hatched by these elements who are going against the powerful current of the times again failed disgracefully.

Faithful to the ideal of the GANEFO, the peoples of many Asian countries sent their delegations consisting of excellent sportsmen to the Asian GANEFO, in defiance of the blackmail of the imperialists, and made joint efforts for its success. In particular, the Government of Cambodia, the host nation, did its best to make the Asian GANEFO a success and welcomed all the athletes including those from our country with the feeling of deep friendship. We highly appreciate the sincere efforts exerted by the Cambodian Government, people and officials in the field of sports for the sound development of sports on the basis of the GANEFO ideal. We express our heartfelt gratitude to them for their efforts.

During the First Asian GANEFO, the Korean athletes upheld the ideal of the GANEFO and enjoyed warm welcome and respect of the Cambodian people and their true friends for their high political and moral features and lofty sportsmanship. They made for the sound development of sports and for the cause of friendship and cohesion among the peoples of the new emerging forces.

In the future, too, the Korean people and sportsmen, together with the peoples of the new emerging forces of the world, will wage resolute struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are out to destroy the GANEFO and will stint nothing for the active defence of the GANEFO, for the further development of this movement and for the independent development of sports in the new emerging forces.

Nothing can impair the ideal of the GANEFO born of the hearts of the new emerging forces and its great vitality. The ideal of the GANEFO continues its onward march and wins one victory after another.

Korean Women's Volleyball team (right) at the Asian GANEFO

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